

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 20th December, 1887.

POLITICAL.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore) of the 13th December, says that a high native officer is of opinion that probably the seditious letters and proclamations, purporting to have emanated from Dalíp Singh, are mere forgeries invented by British statesmen to find out evil-minded persons, if there be any, and to put them down at once. This is, however, no true test of native loyalty. All natives, from the beggar to the Nizam, are sure to come out of such an ordeal scathed. When Dalíp Singh appears on the north-west frontier at the head of a large Russian army and gains one or two victories over the British troops (if such a thing ever comes to pass), then the loyalty of the natives will be really on its trial. It rests with the British statesmen themselves to keep the natives loyal at such a crisis. In order to secure this end they should pursue the policy of conciliation recommended by the Right Hon'ble W. E. Gladstone, Lord Ripon, Mr. Hume, and Sir Charles Aitchison.

Circulation,  
3,000 copies.

Seditious letters and proclamations published in the name of Dalíp Singh.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 17th December, gives an account of the second interview which the editor of the *Akhbár* had with M. Notovitch, correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya*. On the eve of his departure from Lahore to Bombay on the 26th November, M. Notovitch paid a short visit to the editor at his office. He expressed great

Interview between the editor of the *Akhbár-i-Ám* and M. Notovitch.



regret at the poverty of the people in Kashmir, saying that he was unable to get a suit of Kashmir clothes, which he wanted for an exhibition in Russia, inasmuch as no person had any suit except the one he wore. M. Notovitch was highly displeased with Mr. Plowden, British Resident in Kashmir. He said that the Resident exercised greater powers than the Mahārāja himself; that he was so proud that he sent no reply to a telegram and letter; and that consequently he (M. Notovitch) was unable to go to Jammu and see the Mahārāja's darbār. When the editor asked M. Notovitch how far the Russian boundary was from Ladakh, he replied that next year the Russian boundary would be extended to Chitral and Iskardo. The editor then, smiling, asked him when the Russians would invade this country: he replied with a laugh that, as they had already advanced so far, they would now have no great difficulty in approaching the Indian frontier. The editor said that they would now have the tug of war, which M. Notovitch admitted. M. Notovitch then himself referred to Dalíp Singh, and laughed the English newspapers to scorn for representing him as being a bastard. He said that the British at first accepted Dalíp Singh as the legitimate son and heir to Mahārāja Ranjít Singh, and concluded treaties with him, and that the Queen and the Princes showed respect to him so long as he lived in England. Now that he has left England and gone over to the Russian Government, he is called a bastard! M. Notovitch also said that since his arrival in India all natives, with whom he came in contact, made enquiries about Dalíp Singh, and that he was consequently justified in thinking that the natives held the Mahārāja in high respect and sympathized with him. The editor replied that the natives had no sympathy with the Mahārāja, and that the enquiries which they made from M. Notovitch about him were simply due to the circumstance that he had of late acquired wide-spread notoriety owing to his rebellion against the British Government.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 17th December, is glad to say that the Hon'ble Mr. Badru-din Tyabji will preside at the third

The National Congress,



National Congress at Madras. He is a very able man, and is held in equally high esteem both by Hindús and Musalmáns. The Muhammadan population of Madras and Salem will be represented at the assembly. The number of Muhammadan delegates, who are expected to join the Congress, is a good sign of the restoration of friendship between the two communities. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Eurasians will also take part in the proceedings of the assembly. It will be a happy day for India when different classes of the community are able to work in union for promoting the interests of the country.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 15th December, says that last year, with the exception of a few Muhammadan delegates from Madras, Bombay, and Lucknow, Musalmáns did not attend the Calcutta National Congress owing to the opposition of the Muhammadan newspapers to the movement. However, the Musalmáns of the Panjáb and Oudh have shown great enthusiasm this year and have selected delegates to attend the Congress at Madras. The Muhammadan Association at Faizabad held a meeting on the 8th December, and resolved to send Shekh Kadir Bakhsh as its representative.

Circulation,  
595 copies.

The *Álam-i-Taswír* (Cawnpore), of the 16th December, referring to the meeting held at Cawnpore on the 7th December for the selection of delegates to the National Congress, says that Shekh Altaf Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, and some other Musalmáns were induced to go to the meeting without being informed of its true character, and that the Khan Bahadur was voted to the chair. On returning home the Muhammadan gentlemen found out what the meeting was about, and then they addressed a letter to the editor of the *Álam* for publication, in which they stated that they had no sympathy with the Congress, inasmuch as that body aimed at interfering with the administration, and Government always voluntarily made concessions to Musalmáns.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The National Congress  
and some Musalmáns of  
Cawnpore.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 16th December, says that the National Congress urges the appointment of members of the Legislative Councils by election. It

Election of two Muhammadan butchers as members of the Calcutta Municipal Board.

would appear, however, that the supporters of the movement are not quite in favour of the elective system in connection with local self-government. Two Muhammadan butchers having lately been elected members of the Calcutta Municipal Board, the Hindú members are highly indignant at the incident, and threaten to resign *en bloc* if their election is confirmed by the Local Government! If Hindús desire to have representative institutions, they should do away with caste distinctions.

Circulation,  
405 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), in continuation of its previous articles regarding the payment of reduced salaries to Sardár Muhammad Hayát Khán and Diwán

Grievances of the native Extra Judicial Assistants in the Panjáb.

Rám Náth, endeavours to show, in its issue of the 17th December, that the position of Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioners in the Panjáb is now much worse than it was before the introduction of the new judicial scheme. The *Rahbar* then publishes statements, compiled from the Panjáb Civil List of the 1st July, 1884, giving the names of the Senior Extra Assistant Commissioners who were acting as Judicial Assistants on that date, and of the Judges of Small Cause Courts, and showing the pay and acting allowance of each of those officials. It will be seen from the above statements, says the editor, that on the 1st July, 1884, the number of Extra Judicial Assistants and Judges of Small Cause Courts, including acting officials, was 21, and excluding acting officials, 15; and that the total pay received by them was Rs. 14,100 a month. The *Rahbar* then publishes the new list of Extra Judicial Assistants and Judges of Small Cause Courts, as it stood on the 1st November, 1884 after the introduction of the new judicial scheme, and gives the pay and personal allowance, if any, against the name of each of these officials.



The first complaint of the officials in question is that formerly they received Rs. 14,000 or Rs. 15,000 a month in all, while by the reorganisation of the civil administration the total amount of their pay, excluding personal allowances, has been reduced to Rs. 10,800. Another complaint is that now they do not receive any acting allowance when they are appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistants, as before. Both complaints are well founded. The new scheme has put about two and a half lakhs of rupees more into the pockets of the European officers in the Commission; while a reduction has been made in the emoluments of the Extra Judicial Assistants. Again, the European officers still receive acting allowances when officiating in higher appointments; but this favour, which was formerly also enjoyed by the Extra Judicial Assistants, has now been withheld from them. The rates of pay fixed for District Judges are Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,500 a month. The Extra Judicial Assistants, who exercise the same powers, should be paid at least two-thirds the salaries of the District Judges. No Extra Judicial Assistant should receive less than Rs. 800 a month. If the British are as honest as they represent themselves to be, British officers would have as clean hands as they have at present, if they were allowed smaller salaries. They boast of their honesty, but the fact is that Government makes them honest by paying them liberally. The total pay of the *eight* Civilian District Judges amounts to Rs. 11,100 a month, and that of the *seventeen* Extra Judicial Assistants to Rs. 10,800. Soon after the introduction of the civil administration reorganisation scheme several District Judges of the first and second grades got temporary promotion, the former receiving Rs. 1,800 and the latter Rs. 1,500 a month on account of pay.

The third complaint of the native Extra Judicial Assistants is that their maximum pay has been reduced from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,000 under the new arrangement. Their fourth grievance is that there are only two officials in each of the first three grades, and only three in the fourth grade, so that a large number of officials



will have to be content with Rs. 500 a month to the time of their death or retirement, especially inasmuch as old Extra Assistant Commissioners and Munsifs are generally appointed Extra Judicial Assistants. Another just grievance of the native Extra Judicial Assistants is that, when vacancies occur in the higher grades, European Extra Assistant Commissioners are promoted and at once placed in the middle of the list of Extra Judicial Assistants, and thus a great injustice is done to some of the old Extra Judicial Assistants. The *Rahbar* then refers to the several European officers, such as Messrs. T. H. Homan, F. Field and F. L. Bayley, who have been appointed Extra Judicial Assistants during the last three years and placed above many old Extra Judicial Assistants; and remarks that the latter feel their supersession all the more keenly, inasmuch as the Europeans who have superseded them are not much superior to them in ability. Since November, 1884, except Shekh Khuda Bakhsh, only Europeans have been appointed to vacancies, and the result is that, while there were eight Europeans and nine natives among the Extra Judicial Assistants in 1884, now there are 11 Europeans and seven natives. The Extra Judicial Assistant Commissionerships were avowedly created by the Panjáb Government for natives. They are, however, being monopolized by Europeans. Another grievance of the native Extra Judicial Assistants is that almost all the appointments in the higher grades have been given to Europeans. When Rai Bahadur Gopal Das retires, and Mr. F. L. Bayley is confirmed in his acting appointment, there will not remain a single native in the first four grades. It is to be hoped that the British Government, which prides itself on its justice and impartiality, will take the grievances of the native Extra Judicial Assistants into consideration and do them justice.

Circulation,  
385 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th December, recommends the following matters to the consideration of the Local Government:—  
*First*, at some places persons who have occasion to deal with law courts, are put to much unnecessary trouble and expense. Some

Some matters recommended for the consideration of the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.



ministerial officials, employed in such courts, are very corrupt and openly levy blackmail from suitors. Some officers themselves are dishonest, and freely receive bribes. Again, benches of Special Magistrates were established by Government to provide increased facilities for the dispensation of justice, but it is to be regretted that the dispensation of justice by some of these benches is even more dilatory than that by paid Magistrates. Some of the Special Magistrates are quite illiterate, and cannot read and write even Urdu or Hindí. It is almost needless to say that such ignorant officers are generally mere tools in the hands of their wily subordinates.

*Secondly*, the condition of landlords and cultivators is very unsatisfactory. Setting aside the heavy revenue assessments and the heavy cost of litigation, the agricultural classes are the victims of oppression and extortion by the police, the tahsíl and the irrigation officials. The scarcity of grain has greatly aggravated the miseries of the people.

*Thirdly*, the police are a terror to the people, and extort money from them in a variety of ways. They are to be found even in intrigue with thieves and robbers.

*Fourthly*, the management of jails is unsatisfactory; the jail officials do not supply food of good quality to convicts in accordance with the orders of the Local Government. The system of jail labour is open to serious objections, and gives the officials good opportunities of practising extortion. It is simply impossible that convicts, who are Brahmans or Vaishyas, and who are not accustomed to hard manual labour, should be able to grind corn or to work at a well or an oil-press. When they are put to such labour, they are obliged to pay something to the jailor in order to evade it.

*Fifthly*, at some places the members and Secretaries of Municipal Boards misappropriate Municipal funds, and have appointed a large number of their friends and relatives to posts under the Boards.

The *Akhbár-i-Chundár*, in its supplement of the 13th December, publishes a picture in which court-fee is represented as a frightful monster with its mouth wide open.

Court fee.

Circulation,  
2.5 copies.



Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Panjabi-Akhbar* (Lahore), of the 7th December, expresses satisfaction at the appointment of Mirza Baháwu-l-din Ahmad Khan, a grandson of the late Nawáb Ziaul-din Ahmad Khan of Loharu, to a post in the Department of Thugi and Dakaiti at Ajmere, and at that of Mirza Mumtázu-l-din Ahmad Khan, another grandson of the Nawáb, to a Deputy Inspectorship of Police at Delhi, and says that the admission of such respectable persons to the public service will be beneficial both to Government and the people.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 13th December, referring to the case of one Kashi Ram, who, when convicted of theft and sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Mr. Kennedy, Assistant Commissioner at Lahore, threw two stones at him severely wounding him in the face, and who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Deputy Commissioner for the assault, says that such assaults are frequently committed by criminals. Not long ago the Tahsildár of Rhopar was struck by a bad character with a stone; and another criminal threw a shoe at the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa. The police should carefully examine under-trial prisoners, and satisfy themselves that they carry no stones concealed in their clothes before taking them before Magistrates and Judges. (The *Ghamkhwar-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 10th December, commenting upon the same case, urges that satisfactory arrangements should be made for the protection of officers in Court.)

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for December, says that, although there has been good rain-fall throughout the country for some years past, of late wheat has been selling at 12 ~~seers~~ the rupee. The question is what is the cause of this dearth? The *Pradip* is inclined to ascribe the scarcity to the export of large quantities of grain to England and the alleged evil intentions of the present Viceroy. The stoppage of the export



of grain from America to England, owing to the high rate of exchange, has caused an increased drain on the stores of this country. If this heavy drain is not checked, prices are likely to rise still higher. If Government has no sympathy with natives, it should place them in ships and then sink them in the Bay of Bengal. Shame! Shame! Race feeling has made Government blind. Again, according to the Hindú Shastras the intentions of the ruler have much to do with the happiness or misery of the people. During Lord Ripon's administration the people enjoyed perfect peace and happiness. There was no scarcity of grain, nor did the country suffer from any other calamity. For the last two years the case has been that at first the crops appear to be good, but at the time of harvest the produce is found to be very small. On the other hand, cholera and fever played havoc this year. Lord Dufferin had better mend his ways, so that the people may be saved such afflictions.

The *Sádiq-ul-Akhbár* (Bahawalpur), of the 15th Decem-  
ber, says that there is a great scarcity

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The same.

of grain in almost every part of the country, and thinks that the dearth is due to the large export of grain to England. High prices are no doubt beneficial to cultivators, but cause great distress to artisans, labourers, and other poor classes of people. Cases of theft and robbery are now very frequent owing to the dearth. It is time that Government should interfere and regulate the grain trade. (The *Mashr-i-Qaisar*, Lucknow, of the 13th December, and some other newspapers complain of the scarcity of grain, and appeal to Government to interfere.)

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 14th December, says

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Address of the Chief  
Commissioner of the Cen-  
tral Provinces at the Nag-  
pur Darbár.

that Mr. A. Mackenzie's speech at the Nagpur Darbár of the 6th idem was of great importance to the inhabitants of the Central Provinces. Hitherto a darbár was usually held by the Chief Commissioner on the Queen's birth-day or soon after his return from tour, on which



occasion nothing was done beyond the formal presentation of darbáris. It would appear that Mr. Mackenzie's darbárs will not be a mere farce. He will avail himself of such occasions to cultivate friendship with native gentlemen, hear their grievances, receive representations they may have to make about any Government measures or the proceedings of any officers, and make important announcements to the public, if he has occasion to do so. Such a policy must be very gratifying to the inhabitants of the province. The *Sudha* then gives an abstract of the Chief Commissioner's address.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Ázam* (Moradabad), of the 12th December, after referring to the benefits which accrue from the winter tours of local authorities in the interior of districts, says that the benefits are more than counterbalanced by the unnecessary trouble, worry and expense which the tours cause to the people. Suitors, who have to follow officers on tour, are exposed to great inconvenience from the inclemencies of the weather, especially at places where there are no *sarais*. They have to engage mukhtars on their own terms, and generally experience great difficulty in finding out the camps of officers. They are often unable to attend on the dates fixed for the hearing of their cases, owing to their ignorance of the whereabouts of officers, and consequently lose their cases. Sometimes they are even fined for non-attendance. Again, traders, who supply provisions to officers' camps, do not receive full prices for their articles; no payment at all is made for wood and other such things; and the clerks and chaprasis of officers press tailors and shoe-makers into their service, but pay them no wages. Nothing could be more unjust than that a trader should be compelled against his will to take his articles to an official camp at a great distance from his house and then should not be paid the full price of the things supplied by him. In order to put a stop to these evils, officers should halt only at the larger towns and order their men to obtain supplies from the bazar like private individuals and not through the tahsíl or police officials.



The same paper says that the protection of the lives and property of the people being the special duty of Government, it is not justified in throwing the cost of watch and ward in municipalities on municipal funds. If municipal boards were relieved of this expenditure, they would be able to spend more money on local improvements than at present.

## POST-OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 17th December, says that Mr. Badshah, the new Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces, thinks that natives are rather too largely employed in the Postal Department, and is of opinion that the Department should be recruited in future from Europeans who are physically stronger than natives. Surely the postal officials are not expected to be wrestlers. Mr. Badshah should remember that native officials do not yield the palm to European officials in industry and obedience to their superiors, and are satisfied with much smaller salaries than those required by European officials. Mr. Badshah appears to have overlooked the condition of the Indian treasury in recommending a larger employment of Europeans in the Postal Department. It is to be regretted that since his appointment to the Postmaster-Generalship he has been bent on injuring his countrymen.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

Mr. Badshah's proposal for the greater employment of Europeans in the Postal Department.

## LOCAL.

The *Hindī Pradīp* (Allahabad), for December, says that the next Māgh-méla of Allahabad being an *Adh-Kumbhi* fair, the gathering on the occasion will be much larger than usual. For some years past the management of the fair has been free to a large extent from those irregularities which prevailed before. The tax levied from the Prayāgwals and the shopkeepers is, however, still very high, and should be reduced.

Māgh-méla, Allahabad.



Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Jdm-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 11th December, complains that the road between Moradabad and Rámpur is in a very neglected condition, and asks the Magistrate of Moradabad to repair it.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 14th December, protests against the proposed demolition of the wall surrounding the city of Amritsar, and says that the Municipal Board of Amritsar is mistaken in thinking that the wall, which is not very high, interferes with the free passage of air.

Circulation,  
385 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th December, says that the new lady doctor and the girl pupils at the female hospital at Agra, who treat women, do not yet enjoy the public confidence, and that consequently it would be well if the Assistant Surgeons were ordered to pay visits to the hospital and supervise the work of the lady doctor.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Adab-i-Alam</i>	Morádábád ...	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad H á d í Husain.	1887. Dec. 14th	Dec. 17th	140 copies.
2	<i>Adab-i-Azamgarh</i>	Azamgarh ...	"	"	Quadrat Ali	12th	16th	208
3	<i>Adab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur ...	"	"	Barkat Ali	17th	19th	250
4	<i>Adab-i-Panidb</i>	Láhore ...	"	Tri-weekly	Díván Bútá Singh ...	12th & 16th,	15th & 19th,	500
5	<i>Adab-i-Akhbar</i>	Morádábád ...	"	Weekly	Diláwar Ali	1st	15th	90
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut ...	"	"	Muqarrab Husain	13th	17th	63
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Láhore ...	"	Tri-weekly	Mukund Rám	13th, 15th & 17th.	15th, 18th & 20th.	3,000
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Chundar</i>	Chunár ...	"	Weekly	Hanúmán Prasád	13th	16th	215
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhyar</i>	Delhi ...	"	"	Muhammad Dín	15th	18th	250
10	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhbar</i>	"	"	"	Fakhrud-dín	9th	15th	150
11	<i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore ...	"	"	Rahmat-ullah	16th	17th	200
12	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	13th & 17th,	15th & 19th	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
13	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora ...	Hindí	Weekly	Sadé Nand	12th	15th	85 copies.
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow ...	Urdú	"	Chandan Lal	10th	16th	150
15	<i>Aregya Darpan</i>	Alláhábád ...	Hindí	Monthly	Jagannáth	For September	18th	245
16	<i>Ashrafu-l-Akhbar</i>	Delhi ...	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán	Dec. 11th	17th	110



## List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	Asad	Lucknow	Urdú	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	Dec. 16th	1887. Dec. 17th	240 copies.
18	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	"	" 19th	100 "
19	Chalta Pura	Delhi	Urdú	"	Mir Hasan	"	" "	250 "
20	Dabdaba-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 10th & 17th,	" 15th & 20th	250 "
21	Dabda'a-i-Sikandar	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 12th	" 14th	425 "
22	Danish-i-Hind	Multan	"	"	Raj Nath	Nov. 30th, & Dec. 7th.	" 17th	120 "
23	Delhi Punch	Lahore	"	"	Fazlu-l-din	Dec. 14th	" "	315 "
24	Ghamkhor-i-Hind	"	"	"	Maharaj Kishun	" 10th	" 14th	425 "
25	Hami-i-Hind	Allahabad	"	"	Sadarul-din	" 11th	" 15th	400 "
25a	Hindi Pradip	"	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishn Bhatt	For Oct. & Nov. ...	" 20th	" "
26	Hindustan	Kalankankar...	"	Daily	Raja Rampal Singh,	Dec. 13th to 18th,	" 14th to 19th,	181 "
27	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 14th	" 17th	100 "
28	Jalwa-i-Ezadi	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil...	" 17th	" 19th	130 "
29	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 11th	" 17th	150 "
30	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Saiyid Hasan Jafar,	" 16th	" 20th	" "
31	Karnamah	"	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub...	" 12th	" 14th	250 "
32	Kash Patrika	" enares	Hindi-Urdú	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 16th	" 19th	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
33	Khair Khosh-i-Alam, Delhi	Delhi	Urdú	"	Mir Hasan	"	" "	200 "



34.	Khair Khwáh-i-Kash- mr.	Láhere	...	"	...	Sálig Rám	...	"	11th	...	"	16th	...	400	"
35	Khurshaid-i-Afáq	Pilibhít	...	"	...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	...	"	14th	...	"	17th	...	200	"
36	Koh-i-Nér	Láhere	...	"	...	Harsukh Rái	...	"	13th, 15th & 17th.	...	"	15th, 17th & 19th.	...	450	"
37	Lahore Gazette	"	...	"	...	Didár Bakhsh	...	"	10th	...	"	14th	...	100	"
38	Lakfu-l-Akbbár	Gorakhpur	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Latif	...	"	9th	...	"	"	...	150	"
39	Márbar Gazette	Jodhpur	...	"	...	Gobardhan Dás	...	"	12th	...	"	15th	...	140	"
40	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Ghulám Muhammad,	...	"	13th	...	"	14th	...	200	"
41	Mauj-i-Narbuddá	Hoshangábád,	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Karím	...	"	7th	...	"	16th	...	275	"
42	Mauj-i-Zardáat	"	...	"	...	"	...	"	"	...	"	"	...	"	"
43	Masdaq ka Putla	Rámpur	...	"	...	Muhammad Razá	...	"	7th & 15th,	...	"	14th & 19th,	...	150	"
44	Mihr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	...	"	...	Karím-i-lah	...	"	14th	...	"	19th	...	250	"
45	Mittra Vilás	Láhere	...	Hindí	...	Mukund Rám	...	"	12th	...	"	16th	...	400	"
46	Musá-i-Ám	Ágrá	...	Urdú	...	Ahmad Khán	...	"	10th	...	"	"	...	100	"
47	Mulki Shuhdá	Láhere	...	"	...	Fazlu-l-dín	...	"	12th	...	"	17th	...	1,725	"
48	Naiyar-i-Asam	Morádsbád	...	"	...	Amjad Ali	...	"	"	...	"	16th	...	180	"
49	Najmu-l-Akbbár	Etáwah	...	"	...	Báhu-l-lah Khán	...	"	12th & 16th,	...	"	15th & 18th,	...	180	"
50	Nastm-i-Ágrá	Ágrá	...	"	...	Jamná Dás	...	"	15th	...	"	18th	...	385	"
51	Nastm-i-Hind	Fatehpur	...	"	...	Sheo Náráyan	...	"	Nov. 30th & Dec. 8th.	...	"	"	...	50	"
52	Nár Afshán	Ludhiáná	...	"	...	Rev. C. B. Newton	...	"	Dec. 15th	...	"	17th	...	690	"
53	Náru-l-Anmár	Cawnpore	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	...	"	17th	...	"	18th	...	306	"
54	Nyáya Sudhá	Hardá	...	M a r á t h i - English.	...	Básudeva Bháskar	...	"	14th	...	"	15th	...	400	"
55	Qudh Akbbár	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Sheo Prasád	...	"	14th to 20th,	...	"	14th to 20th,	...	595 copies (in- cluding 94 co- pies taken by Government).	"
56	Panjábi Akbbár	Láhere	...	"	...	Shamsu-l-dín	...	"	7th, 10th, 14th & 17th,	...	"	14th, 16th, 19th & 20th.	...	450 copies.	"
57	Páto Khán	"	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Rahmán	...	"	14th	...	"	16th	...	400	"
58	Patidá Akbbár	Patialá	...	"	...	Din Muhammad	...	"	13th	...	"	15th	...	365	"



## List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
59	Pragat Samachar	Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	Bhairoun Singh	Dec. 17th	1887.	500 copies.
60	Public News	Lahore	Urdu	"	Hargopal	" 11th	"	600
61	Qaisari	Jullundur	"	"	Ahmad Baksh	" 17th	"	115
62	Harq-i-Hind	Lahore	"	"	Muharram Ali	" 10th & 17th	"	400
63	Raj-i-Akbar	Benares	"	"	Ghulam Husain	" 19th	"	200
64	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Nadir Ali	" 13th, 15th & 17th	"	405
65	Ruhnama-i-Chungi	Ayaz	"	Bi-monthly	Khairu-l-lah Khan	Nov. 30th	"	50
66	Boypstana's Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	Dec. 12th	"	381
67	Rajn Prakash	Batlam	Urdu	"	Muhammad Abdul-Haq	" 8th	"	180
68	Edes	Lahore	"	"	Hargopal	" 17th	"	450
69	Boypstana's Punch	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 11th	"	150
70	Boypstana	Lucknow	"	Bi-weekly	Tegh Bahadur	" 15th & 19th	"	118
71	Sadiqu-l-Akbar	Bahawalpur	"	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	" 15th	"	250
72	Boypstana-i-Hind	Delhi	"	Bi-monthly	Bulazi Das	" 16th	"	450
73	Safar-i-Quds	"	"	Weekly	Muhammad Abdul-Qudus	" 15th	"	310
74	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Banshi Dhar	" 12th	"	160
75	Shabnam-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	"	Ahmad Hasan	" 16th	"	180
76	Sham-i-Quah	Fyzabad	"	Tri-monthly	Kishun Prasad	" 1st & 11th	"	188
77	Sham-i-Tar	Cawnpore	"	Weekly	Jamna Prasad	" 13th	"	95
78	Girga-i-Akbar	Jhelam	"	"	Faqir Muhammad	" 12th	"	350



79	'Subodh Sindhu	... Khandwa	... Maráthí- Hindi.	...	Lakshman Anant ...	14th	...	17th	...	200	"
80	Surma-i-Rozgar	... Agrá	... Urdú	...	Itrat Husain	16th	...	20th	...	250	"
81	Surár-i-Qaisari	... Rampur	...	...	Muhammad Razá	8th & 15th	...	14th & 19th,	...	137	"
82	Tahafib	... Morádábád	...	...	Ráhat Ali	12th	...	17th	...	60	"
83	Tamannái	... Lucknow	...	...	Púran Chand	16th	...	18th	...	125	"
84	Tatt-i-Hind	... Meerut	...	...	Sajjád Husain	8th & 16th,	...	15th & 20th,	...	298	"
85	Vastr-i-Hind	... Siálkot	...	...	Mirzá Maváhid	11th	...	16th	...	200	"
86	Vastru-l-Mulk	... "	...	...	Ghulám Ahmad	14th	...	19th	...	175	"
87	Victoria Paper	... "	...	...	Gyán Chand	12th to 17th,	...	15th to 20th,	...	950	"
88	Vritt Dhár	... Dhár	... Maráthí-Eng- lish.	... Daily Weekly	Káshi Náth Balwant,	15th	...	18th	...	120	"

ALLAHABAD:

The 26th December, 1887.

PRIYA DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.







**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

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